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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 10, 11 and 33

Report of the Peacebuilding Commission

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 4 June 2010 from the representatives of Indonesia and Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On 29 and 30 March 2010, in Jakarta, the Governments of Indonesia and Slovakia co-chaired the International Workshop on the Role of the United Nations in Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding: Towards an ASEAN Perspective. In this regard, we have the honour to submit to you the outcome of the workshop (see annex).

We request you kindly to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 10, 11 and 33, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hasan **Kleib**
Ambassador/Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Miloš **Koterec**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Slovak Republic to the United Nations

10-40181 (E) 170610

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Annex to the letter dated 4 June 2010 from the representatives of Indonesia and Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

International Workshop on the Role of the United Nations in Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding: Towards an ASEAN Perspective

Co-hosted by Indonesia and Slovakia
29 and 30 March 2010, Jakarta

Co-Chairs' statement

1. The International Workshop on the Role of the United Nations in Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding: Towards an ASEAN Perspective was held on 29 and 30 March 2010, in Jakarta. The workshop was a joint initiative of Indonesia and Slovakia, with the support of the Government of Norway, the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Jakarta, and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). The workshop gathered approximately 100 participants, representing 26 countries, including the 10 member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and representatives of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations and national think tanks. The workshop was co-chaired by Dr. R. M. Marty Natalegawa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, and Dr. Miroslav Lajčák, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic. Dr. Surin Pitsuwan, Secretary-General of ASEAN, also addressed the workshop, underlining that ASEAN now has a blueprint to work with the United Nations in the form of the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC).

2. The workshop is the third in a series of regional workshops held to foster discussion on regional perspectives on peacekeeping and peacebuilding issues and how these can feed into United Nations approaches and policies. The first one was held in Cape Town, South Africa, on 7 and 8 November 2007, and the second one was held in Buenos Aires on 28 and 29 September 2009. The objectives of the Jakarta workshop were to: (a) take stock of the main challenges facing the United Nations in multidimensional peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding; (b) review the relevant experience of ASEAN member States in supporting peacekeeping and peacebuilding, and build on their contributions to United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts; and (c) identify recommendations for enhancing an ASEAN-United Nations partnership in multidimensional peacekeeping and peacebuilding. The workshop focused on key issues such as identifying practical steps for moving forward the ASEAN blueprint on the development of a political-security community; building rapidly deployable civilian capacity; and, supporting security sector reform. In order to ensure that discussions would feed into concrete steps for practical measures to enhance cooperation between the United Nations and ASEAN member States, several United Nations entities were actively consulted during the preparation of the workshop.

3. The workshop, which was based on a series of plenary sessions and breakout groups, recognized that partnerships are essential to effective peacekeeping and peacebuilding, as no single actor has the capacity to meet the broad range of needs

in these priority areas. The workshop concluded that ASEAN member States should enhance their partnership with the United Nations in order to support more complementary approaches to multidimensional peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding. This co-Chairs' statement summarizes the main discussions and sets out an agenda for moving this partnership forward.

The role of the United Nations in multidimensional peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding

4. The workshop recognized that multidimensional peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding have greatly evolved from their inception and that the United Nations has undertaken a range of initiatives to successfully adapt to these changes. The "Brahimi" report; the "In larger freedom" report; the Secretary-General's report entitled "Securing peace and development: the role of the United Nations in supporting security sector reform"; the latest "New Horizon" policy document; and the Secretary-General's report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict are key examples to this effect. It was acknowledged, moreover, that a critical aspect of this evolution has been the recognition of the nexus between peacekeeping and peacebuilding. This is reflected in the complementarity between the "New Horizon" document and the Secretary-General's report on peacebuilding.

5. The workshop acknowledged that there are still several challenges the United Nations needs to address in order to bridge the gaps towards fulfilling the objectives outlined in these documents. One of the main priorities from the United Nations perspective is addressing the challenge of establishing rapidly deployable civilian capacities. This raises a series of questions that the ongoing review of international civilian capacities and the review of the Peacebuilding Commission will examine, including: "How can we bring countries to work together to complement gaps and, in particular, increase the engagement of the global South?". Enhancing partnerships with regional networks and organizations was recognized as being essential to meet this challenge because they form the building blocks of the capacity and approach of the United Nations itself. The legitimacy of the United Nations approach is dependent on to the extent to which it is informed by the reality and experiences on the ground.

The role of ASEAN in multidimensional peacekeeping and peacebuilding

6. It was recognized that, to date, discussions on ASEAN-United Nations cooperation have tended to focus on how ASEAN can tap into United Nations resources. While it was acknowledged that ASEAN can still gain significantly from United Nations expertise, the premise of this workshop was to also underline the vital importance of ASEAN member States in supporting the effective peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts of the United Nations. For example, ASEAN member States have contributed significant numbers of uniformed and civilian personnel over the years (a total of 3,959 personnel are currently deployed). ASEAN member States also play a significant role in supporting policy dialogue within diverse United Nations forums. Due to the special role of some of these member States within various other caucuses in the United Nations, coupled with their credibility as troop- and police-contributing countries, they contribute positively to building consensus on sensitive issues discussed in United Nations policy arenas. Finally, ASEAN, and its member States, are well placed to promote norm-setting and

political development, which is essential in sensitive areas of peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

7. It was recognized that while ASEAN and its member States can help support the United Nations, the regional organization needs to first understand its own strengths and weaknesses. This also involves determining, through consensus, what level of political will there is to building on this process on the one hand as a regional organization and on the other hand as interested individual member States. APSC was recognized as being the ideal vehicle for moving this agenda forward, given its commitment to issues such as conflict prevention, conflict management and post-conflict peacebuilding.

8. It was noted that while ASEAN works on building the political will and consensus to engage in these issues as a regional organization, individual ASEAN member States can work together to build the ground for enhanced cooperation. Member States can tap into other areas of joint work currently under development to achieve tangible results in this area. For example, ASEAN Defence Ministers have shown significant commitment to coordination in crisis management, including emergency planning in disaster relief. ASEAN has also developed expertise in promoting human security — which concerns various aspects of peacekeeping and peacebuilding. Therefore, working within the framework of human security may provide additional entry points for enhancing regional and national ownership of related efforts.

ASEAN and the United Nations: towards a strengthened partnership in multidimensional peacekeeping and peacebuilding

9. The high level of engagement in the workshop was recognized as an indication of the enhanced opportunities for dialogue between ASEAN member States and the United Nations. On the one hand, the new reform agenda and initiatives within the United Nations offer the space for renewed discussions on supporting multidimensional peacekeeping and peacebuilding. On the other hand, ASEAN's blueprint for the political and security community offers an important entry point and recognizes that ASEAN "shall complement other comprehensive approaches" in peacebuilding. Similarly, it was recalled that at the retreat of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers of 14 January 2010, the importance of enhancing ASEAN cooperation in peacekeeping was recognized, as well as the possibility of raising ASEAN's profile in this area. The time is therefore ripe to move this partnership forward.

10. Possible activities include strengthening the consultation and coordination in the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly and its Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C-34), including delivering ASEAN statements on the issue of peacekeeping. Participants also look forward to engaging in the development of recommendations as part of the ongoing civilian capacity review. The upcoming regional consultations in Asia later this spring offer a platform to discuss the recommendation for improving United Nations delivery in peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict, to discuss regional solutions and to identify partnership opportunities promoting interoperability with the United Nations.

11. The workshop examined several key priority areas of United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding in an effort to build dialogue on these issues. In the area of security sector reform, the need for an enhanced understanding of the political landscape and sensitivities at hand was recognized, underlining the need to

rely on local expertise. It was acknowledged that relying on regional networks of like-minded States is essential in understanding local culture and enabling use of local knowledge to support security sector reform. Similarly, in the area of support to political processes, it was recognized that solutions need to be locally owned. It was also highlighted that support to political processes and security sector reform are areas where ASEAN member States could have a lot to offer through sharing their own national experiences and developing their own capacities to support such processes, building on their experiences in confidence-building and honest brokering. These were also identified as areas where the United Nations could facilitate training for interested member States based on ASEAN needs. In the areas of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and socio-economic revitalization, short-term perspectives limited in scale and scope, couple with lack of long-term political commitment and effective coordination mechanisms, were seen as key gaps which could benefit from enhanced ASEAN-United Nations dialogue. Finally, in the area of rule of law, it was noted that civilian experts were particularly lacking, and it was suggested that ASEAN member States consider the creation of some form of standing capacity to address this gap. It was noted that in some of these key areas, such as support to security sector reform and political processes, the move in the direction of APSC could serve as a basis for further ASEAN involvement. However, cooperation in these areas needs to go step by step on the basis of the needs of ASEAN member States and the available capacities.

12. The workshop was considered an opportunity to strengthen dialogue between ASEAN member States and the United Nations on how to enhance cooperation in the areas of multidimensional peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding. The workshop expressed the desire for the meeting to be a contribution to ongoing ASEAN efforts within the framework of APSC. A number of follow-up activities were identified to sustain the momentum of the workshop: (a) the co-Chairs undertake to bring the results of this workshop to the attention of ASEAN and the United Nations, and to circulate it as an official United Nations document; (b) the co-Chairs agree to inform international and regional organizations of which they are members, as appropriate, on the outcomes and recommendations deriving from the workshop; and (c) the co-Chairs undertake to support the ongoing United Nations civilian capacity review and to further reflect upon which they can contribute to regional solutions within that framework.

Recommendations

13. The following are some of the key recommendations emerging from the workshop:

- At the policy level, in order to facilitate ASEAN's important role in policy dialogue on issues related to peacekeeping and peacebuilding, there is a need for closer collaboration between ASEAN member States' capitals, missions to the United Nations in New York and missions to ASEAN in Jakarta, to encourage more robust ASEAN perspectives on these issues.
- Focal points on peacekeeping and peacebuilding issues should be identified among ASEAN member States in order to enhance coherence and responsiveness. This could build on similar ASEAN mechanisms already existing in the areas of humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

- In order to strengthen the capacity of ASEAN member States to contribute to multidimensional peacekeeping, there is a need for practical measures to enhance the networks of training centres that already exist in several member States. This may include exchange of visits among instructors of peacekeeping centres, the sharing of information on peacekeeping training curricula and the development of centres of excellence in specialized areas of peacekeeping within these centres. There is also a need to develop a snapshot of existing and future ASEAN peacekeeping centres to identify gaps and priorities in the development of ASEAN capacities and capabilities for peacekeeping operations.

- There is a need to support the work requested by the Secretary-General in his report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict to broaden and deepen the pool of civilian experts to support the immediate capacity development needs of countries emerging from conflict, giving particular attention to mobilizing capacity in the global South and among women. ASEAN member States are encouraged to discuss regional solutions within the framework of the United Nations civilian capacity review.

- In the spirit of supporting cooperation between ASEAN and the United Nations, ASEAN may consider inviting the United Nations to observe selected ASEAN discussions on key peacekeeping and peacebuilding issues in order to enhance the use of shared terminology and understanding of constraints and opportunities for cooperation.

- ASEAN member States should encourage their Ministers of Defence to contribute to enhanced dialogue on how they can effectively support efforts in peacekeeping and peacebuilding within the framework of the ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM). There would be significant value added were the ADMM to address issues of interoperability in this area, given their existing efforts in enhancing interoperability in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

- ASEAN member States are encouraged to think about their own potential for contributing to moving this agenda forward in the framework of APSC.

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Letter dated 18 March 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to you from H.E. Hoshyar Zebari, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq (see annex), together with its enclosure, the first quarterly report of the Government of Iraq regarding the action plan and timeline for the transition to successor arrangements for the Development Fund for Iraq and the International Advisory and Monitoring Board by 31 December 2010.

I have further the honour to request that the present letter and its annex be circulated to the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) T. Hamid **Al-Bayati**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

10-39990 (E) 110610

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Annex to the letter dated 18 March 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to refer to Security Council resolution 1905 (2009), paragraphs 4 and 5, which call upon the Government of Iraq to put in place an action plan and report to the Security Council on a quarterly basis, with the first report no later than 1 April 2010, to provide an action plan and timeline for the transition to a post-Development Fund mechanism.

I have the pleasure to transmit to you herewith the first quarterly report of the Government of Iraq, which contains the action plan and timeline for the transition by 31 December 2010 to successor arrangements for the Development Fund for Iraq and International Advisory and Monitoring Board that will enable Iraq to meet its obligations as established in the provisions of Security Council resolution 1483 (2003), paragraph 21.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its enclosure circulated to the members of the Security Council as expeditiously as possible.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Hoshyar **Zebari**
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Republic of Iraq

Enclosure

Introduction

This report is presented pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1905 (2009), which requests the Government of Iraq to present a quarterly report through the President of the Committee of Financial Experts, with the first no later than 1 April 2010.

1. Plan and timeline for the transition to alternative arrangements for the Development Fund for Iraq

A plan and timeline for transition to alternative arrangements for the Development Fund for Iraq were prepared. They will ensure transition by 31 December 2010 to a successor mechanism that will include external auditing arrangements and enable Iraq to meet its obligations as established in the provisions of Security Council resolution 1483 (2003), paragraph 21.

The main features of the action plan that will go into effect on 1 January 2011 are designed to maintain the current mechanism to the extent permitted by international resolutions, while noting guarantees for Iraqi assets. Set forth below is a summary of the plan and a timeline for implementation.

To be implemented by or before	*Measure*
Before April 2010	Action plan and timeline to be submitted by the Government of Iraq to the Security Council or any other relevant United Nations body.
April 2010	Government of Iraq to respond to any queries raised by the Security Council or any other relevant United Nations body regarding the action plan presented.
Before 1 May 2010	Government of Iraq to obtain preliminary support of Federal Reserve Bank for its desire to continue to use the current mechanism as a basis for the post-31 December 2010 period.
Before June 2010	Government of Iraq to complete its endeavours to determine the legal immunities to be granted to Central Bank of Iraq reserves and Iraqi Government assets, in accordance with the jurisdiction of the States in which Iraq intends to open accounts after 31 December 2010.
15 June 2010	Government of Iraq, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee of Financial Experts, to select an independent international auditor that will be responsible for auditing the successor entity to the Development Fund for Iraq.

To be implemented by or before	*Measure*
Before 1 July 2010	Ministry of Finance and Central Bank of Iraq, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund, to make arrangements with selected foreign central banks to hold the accounts referred to above.
Before 1 August 2010	Government of Iraq to submit a report on its efforts to finalize foreign claims on the Government or its institutions.
November 2010	Government of Iraq to present a report on its efforts to settle outstanding claims in accordance with Paris Club conditions.
December 2010	Committee of Financial Experts to take over duties and files of International Advisory and Monitoring Board.

2. Status of debts and Iraqi Government programme

The Government of Iraq is continuing to settle all the debts and claims that it inherited from the previous regime, and will continue to do so until such time as they are all dealt with. We request the international community to continue to provide assistance until the Government of Iraq has completed its endeavours in that regard.

Subsequent to the agreement concluded in November 2004 between Iraq and a group of Paris Club creditors regarding the restructuring of debts owed to those countries dating from the Saddam era, Iraq produced an extremely precise programme for the identification of all commercial creditors from that period and put forward proposals for the settlement of debts to those creditors on terms comparable to those agreed with the Paris Club with regard to current net value.

Paris Club

Iraq has signed bilateral debt restructuring agreements with each of the 18 members of the Paris Club whereby it will settle more than $51.1 billion of debts from the Saddam era outstanding to those countries.

Bilateral agreements with countries other than Paris Club members

In 2003, the International Monetary Fund conducted a field survey from which it appeared that some 55 States which are not members of the Paris Club have presented claims against Iraq that date back to the Saddam era. Beginning in 2005, Iraq contacted those countries, which were seeking to settle their claims against Iraq on terms similar to those agreed with the Paris Club. Of the 55 countries which are not members of the Paris Club, Iraq has successfully concluded bilateral agreements for the resolution of debt issues with all but the following 13: Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates. Some $19.5 billion of debt owed to States which are not members of the Paris Club has been rescheduled or settled since 2005.

The Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Iraq are taking determined action with a view to settling the debt owed to those countries. The United Arab Emirates has announced the write-off of 100 per cent of the debt owed to it by Iraq, and an agreement in confirmation of that announcement will be signed by officials of both States. Morocco is considering the possibility of writing off 100 per cent of the debts owing to it, and a draft bilateral agreement has been dispatched. Most of the outstanding debt of the remaining countries has been reconciled. However, dates for the signature of those agreements have not been determined, or replies have not yet been received: Iraq is following up through delegations or contacts with officials in those countries.

Commercial creditors

In December 2004, Iraq invited all commercial enterprises that have claims on Iraqi Government departments and public sector institutions to register their claims with Ernst and Young, the agent for the reconciliation of Iraqi debt. A process of settling claims from the Saddam era was conducted on the basis of financial criteria comparable to the terms agreed with the Paris Club with respect to current net value. Some of the commercial creditors agreed to Iraq's debt reconciliation proposals and to date, more than 13,160 individual claims with a total value in excess of $20.9 billion have been reconciled. The process of reconciling Iraq's commercial debts continues.

A limited number of international commercial creditors' claims registered under the programme were rejected or ignored. We believe that those debts amount to some $629 million. It is possible that the other commercial creditors were unsuccessful in registering their claims. However, Iraq has no information on the number of claimants, if any, who fall into this category.

With a view to settling the remaining commercial debts, Iraq has inaugurated new schemes whereby each creditor may submit its claim to Ernst and Young, the agent for the reconciliation of Iraqi debt, for reconciliation. Those claims will then be settled in accordance with the Paris Club agreement, either in the form of a cash payment representing 10.25 per cent of the outstanding claim or in the form of bonds with a face value of 20 per cent of the old debt, which will be paid in semi-annual instalments over 17 years.

A number of creditors have come forward and their claims have now been reconciled and are in the process of being settled. Genuine follow-up is continuous, with a view to persuading all commercial creditors to accept settlement.

The Government of Iraq affirms its commitment to settle all debts and claims inherited from the former regime, and to continue to deal with them until all have been cleared. It requests the international community to continue to provide assistance until the Government of Iraq has completed its endeavours in that respect.

Evaluation of the progress made in strengthening Fund administrative and financial oversight

With a view to carrying out an objective evaluation of the progress made in respect of financial and administrative oversight systems at the international level, a set of quantifiable goals were formulated which, when achieved, will lead to

fundamental and significant progress in the whole financial and administrative oversight system. Those goals are summarized below:

1. Completion of the promulgation of laws regulating executive ministries, completion of their organizational charts and identification of their job positions.

2. Adoption of a job description for each post that will include education, experience, responsibilities and authorities.

3. Introduction of the law concerning the establishment of the central public service council in order to ensure that the public job will be filled according to the determined specifications, equitably and transparently.

4. Completion of information systems at the state level, in order to provide comprehensive and timely reports which will ensure that pre- and post-audit of public expenditure is effective.

5. Gathering the unified financial instruction at the level of the State to govern the collection and spending the public fund.

6. Finalization of a comprehensive metering and calibration system for crude oil production, distribution and export standards.

7. Itemizing all Iraqi property outside the country and establishing a complete database on that property, to be collected by a central body.

8. Finalization of State final financial statements, delayed from previous years, audit and submission thereof to the legislative authorities.

9. Follow-up of the settlement of observations of the Development Fund for Iraq auditors and continuing the mechanism of follow-up of the Committee of Financial Experts.

Specialized committees have been established within each ministry in order to achieve the above-mentioned goals that lie within their authorities. The general secretariat of the Council of Ministers will ensure that deadlines for completion are met.

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 14
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 9 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit the annexed statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the eleventh round of the Geneva talks, held on 7 and 8 June 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Alexander **Lomaia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-40328 (E) 150610

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Annex to the identical letters dated 9 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia on the eleventh round of the Geneva talks

The eleventh round of the Geneva talks was held on 7 and 8 June 2010, at which the issues of security and stability in Georgia's occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions and the safe and dignified return of the internally displaced persons and refugees to the places of their habitual residence were discussed. Meetings of the two working groups were held, in which participants took part in an individual capacity. Deliberations were moderated by the United Nations, the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and attended by participants from Georgia, the United States of America and the Russian Federation. The Head of the provisional administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District, Dimitri Sanakoev, and the Chairman of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, Giorgi Baramia, took part in the eleventh round of the Geneva talks. Representatives of the proxy regimes from Tskhinvali and Sokhumi also participated in the working groups.

Discussions were marred by the walkout of the participants from the proxy regimes of Tskhinvali and Sokhumi from the Working Group on the Issues related to the Safe and Dignified return of the Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees. Owing to the unconstructive position of the Russian Federation and its proxy regimes, participants were unable to finalize the first reading of the "Agreed Undertakings" — a document which has been in the process of elaboration since the beginning of 2009, and which, as it seems now, is far from an agreement. It is especially unfortunate that such a démarche happened on the issues which are of direct relevance to the well-being and future of the victims of ethnic cleansing.

Both working groups focused their attention on the existing security and human rights situation in the Gali region, Abkhazia, Georgia. The Georgian side condemned violence that had occurred in Gali, including the recent killings and arson of the houses of innocent civilians. Participants agreed to hold a special incident prevention and response mechanism meeting next week, to discuss the worsening security and human rights situation in the Gali region and particularly the recent incidents. Also, on 7 June, an information session was convened by the Co-Chairs, where the representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees briefed the participants on the various best practices of human rights protection in the conflict-affected areas. The Georgian side believes that despite the unconstructiveness of some participants, the Geneva talks represent a valuable forum, where the issues that affect the daily lives of the persons living in the occupied territories could be discussed. Protection of the human rights and dignity of the population living under occupation is among the priorities of the Government of Georgia at the Geneva talks.

In the Working Group on Security and Stability, the Georgian participants once again raised the issue of the full implementation of the 12 August ceasefire agreement, and, in particular, the unconditional withdrawal of the Russian forces

from the occupied regions of Georgia. The Georgian side, as well as other participants in the discussions, expressed particular concern over the statement of the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, Grigory Karasin, who called into question the existence of the 12 August ceasefire agreement and the obligations stemming from that document. That statement once again demonstrates that Russia is trying to avoid its international legal obligations vis-à-vis Georgia and the whole international community.

Participants continued discussing the document of the Co-Chairs on the non-use of force and international security arrangements. Unfortunately, on this issue no consensus is yet possible owing to the highly unconstructive position of the Russian Federation and its proxy regimes. The Co-Chairs once again called upon them to engage in the discussions on the document in a constructive manner.

The Georgian side particularly stressed the necessity to unconditionally release all persons who have been unlawfully detained by the Tskhinvali proxy regime since the end of the active hostilities in August 2008. This issue will continue to be addressed at the Geneva talks until all detained persons are reunited with their families. The Georgian side also expressed concern at the fact that the normal functioning of the Tskhinvali incident prevention and response mechanism has not been possible because of the unconstructive approach of the Tskhinvali proxy authorities. The Co-Chairs shared the position of the Georgian participants that the regular and full work of this mechanism should be resumed shortly.

During the eleventh round, the Co-Chairs proposed a set of ideas on building trust and transparency and further consolidating the incident prevention and response mechanisms. In this context, it is of particular importance to address the ways to facilitate the unhindered movement of the local residents across the occupation line as well as to conduct joint visits to the areas of concern. It was agreed to return to these issues during the future rounds.

One of the issues that the Co-Chairs attempted to solve was ensuring the unhindered supply of gas and water to the war-affected populations. Once again it became clear that the proxy authorities of Tskhinvali under the guidance of Moscow prefer to politicize the issues of a purely humanitarian nature in order to score political points. As a result of such politicization, basic utilities are not provided to the war-affected population on both sides of the occupation line. The Georgian side hopes that there is still room for reasonable compromise, which could lead to the resumption of talks as to the population of the occupied Akhalgori region.

The Georgian side maintains hope that a due assessment of the irresponsible behaviour of Moscow and its proxy regimes during the eleventh round of the Geneva talks will be provided by the international community. Only through the objective evaluation of the current process will it be possible to reach tangible results within the Geneva framework. On its behalf, the Georgian side once again reiterates readiness to continue full and constructive engagement in the talks with an aim of discussing all outstanding issues, including the most sensitive and controversial ones, for the benefit of security and stability in Georgia's occupied regions and improvement of the daily lives of the internally displaced persons and those persons living under foreign occupation.

Participants agreed to hold the twelfth round of the Geneva talks on 27 July 2010.

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Letter dated 10 June 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I wish to refer to the twenty-ninth report of the Secretary-General (S/2010/300), submitted pursuant to paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 1284 (1999) relating to the subject of the repatriation and return of all missing Kuwaitis and third-country nationals, or their remains present in Iraq, and also the return of all Kuwaiti property, including the Kuwaiti national archives.

In this regard, I wish to advise you that the Government of the State of Kuwait supports extending the financing of the mandate of the High-Level Coordinator for a period of one year, taking into consideration the important humanitarian dimensions of this subject, and reaffirming the need to comply with the relevant resolutions issued by the Council. The Government of Kuwait also views the extension as necessary to allow more time for the confidence and cooperation-building period to bear fruit and produce tangible results.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Khalaf **Bu Dhair**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

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15 June 2010

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China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the reports of the Secretary-General of 28 May 2010 (S/2010/264) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus and of 11 May 2010 (S/2010/238) on his mission of good offices in Cyprus,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus is agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions on the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 15 June 2010,

Echoing the Secretary-General's firm belief that the responsibility for finding a solution lies first and foremost with the Cypriots themselves, *stressing* that there now exists a unique opportunity to make decisive progress in a timely fashion, and *reaffirming* the primary role of the United Nations in assisting the parties to bring the Cyprus conflict and division of the island to a comprehensive and durable settlement,

Commending the political leadership shown by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders, and warmly *welcoming* the progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations, and the leaders' joint statements including those of 23 May and 1 July 2008,

Strongly urging the leaders to increase the momentum in the negotiations to ensure the full exploitation of this opportunity to reach a comprehensive settlement based on a bicommunal, bizonal federation with political equality, as set out in the relevant Security Council resolutions,

Emphasizing the importance attached by the international community of all parties engaging fully, flexibly and constructively in the negotiations, echoing the Secretary-General's view that a solution is well within reach, and *looking forward* to decisive progress in the near future building on the progress made to date consistent with the hope expressed by the two sides on 21 December 2009 that, if possible, 2010 would be the year of solution,

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary General to keep the Council informed of further developments and progress, and *noting* the Secretary-General's intention to submit a report in November 2010 on the state of the process,

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Welcoming also the implementation of some of the confidence-building measures announced by the leaders, and *calling for* a renewed effort to implement the remaining measures and for agreement on and implementation of further steps to build trust between the communities,

Reaffirming the importance of continued crossings of the Green Line by Cypriots, *encouraging* the opening by mutual agreement of other crossing points, *welcoming* the continuing construction work towards opening the Limnitis/Yesilirmak crossing point and *urging* implementation of the second phase of the restoration of the Ledra Street crossing,

Convinced of the many important benefits for all Cypriots that would flow from a comprehensive and durable Cyprus settlement, and *encouraging* both sides clearly to explain these benefits, as well as the need for increased flexibility and compromise in order to secure them, to both communities well in advance of any eventual referenda,

Highlighting the supportive role the international community will continue to play in helping the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders to exploit fully the current opportunity,

Taking note of the assessment of the Secretary-General that the security situation on the island and along the Green Line remains stable, and *urging* all sides to avoid any action which could lead to an increase in tension, undermine the good progress achieved so far, or damage the goodwill on the island,

Recalling the Secretary-General's firm belief that the situation in the buffer zone would be improved if both sides accepted the 1989 aide memoire used by the United Nations,

Welcoming the progress made in proceeding with demining activities, and *looking forward* to the clearance of the remaining minefields,

Welcoming the progress and continuation of the important activities of the Committee on Missing Persons, and *trusting* that this process will promote reconciliation between the communities,

Agreeing that active participation of civil society groups is essential to the political process and can contribute to making any future settlement sustainable, *welcoming* all efforts to promote bicommunal contacts and events including, inter alia, on the part of all United Nations bodies on the island, and *urging* the two sides to promote the active engagement of civil society and the encouragement of cooperation between economic and commercial bodies and to remove all obstacles to such contacts,

Stressing the need for the Council to pursue a rigorous, strategic approach to peacekeeping deployments,

Welcoming the intention of the Secretary-General to keep all peacekeeping operations, including those of UNFICYP, under close review and *noting* the importance of contingency planning in relation to the settlement, including recommendations as appropriate for further adjustments to UNFICYP's mandate, force levels and concept of operations, taking into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties,

Welcoming the continued efforts of Alexander Downer as the Secretary-General's Special Advisor with a mandate to assist the parties in the conduct of fully-fledged negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive settlement, *expressing* appreciation for the work of Tayé Brook Zerihoun as the Secretary-General's Special Representative, and *welcoming* the appointment of Lisa Buttenheim as the Secretary-General's new Special Representative,

Echoing also the Secretary-General's gratitude to the Government of Cyprus and the Government of Greece for their voluntary contributions to the funding of UNFICYP, and his request for further voluntary contributions from other countries and organizations,

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Welcomes* the analysis of developments on the ground over the last six months in the Secretary-General's reports, in accordance with his mandate;

2. *Welcomes also* the progress made so far in the fully fledged negotiations, and the prospect of further progress in the near future towards a comprehensive and durable settlement that this has created;

3. *Urges* full exploitation of this opportunity, including by intensifying the momentum of negotiations, preserving the current atmosphere of trust and goodwill, and engaging in the process in a constructive and open manner;

4. *Urges* also the implementation of confidence-building measures, and *looks forward* to agreement on and implementation of further such steps, including the opening of other crossing points;

5. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, in particular resolution 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and subsequent resolutions;

6. *Expresses* its full support for UNFICYP and *decides* to extend its mandate for a further period ending 15 December 2010;

7. *Calls* on both sides to continue to engage, as a matter of urgency and while respecting UNFICYP's mandate, in consultations with UNFICYP on the demarcation of the buffer zone, and on the United Nations 1989 aide-memoire, with a view to reaching early agreement on outstanding issues;

8. *Calls* on the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkish forces to restore in Strovilia the military status quo which existed there prior to 30 June 2000;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on implementation of this resolution, including on contingency planning in relation to the settlement, by 1 December 2010 and to keep the Security Council updated on events as necessary;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts being undertaken by UNFICYP to implement the Secretary-General's zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to ensure full compliance of its personnel with the United Nations code of conduct, *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary action in this regard and to keep the Security Council informed, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including the conduct of pre-deployment

awareness training, and to take disciplinary action and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/64/816–S/2010/312

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 June 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 14 and 18

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 1 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the month of May 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and the aforementioned information circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

10-40378 (E) 150610

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Annex to the letter dated 1 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia* for the month of May 2010

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
2 May	16.05-16.10	One	Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
3 May	17.00-17.20 19.30-19.45	Two	Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	21.45-21.50		Garagashli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
4 May	06.00-06.20	One	Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
5 May	16.10-16.30	One	Unknown heights, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
6 May	18.20-18.40	One	Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
7 May	02.35-02.48	Five	Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	04.20-04.30 06.15-06.30		Chilaburt and Gizil Oba villages, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	09.50-10.00		Abdulrahmanli village, Fuzuli region Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
11 May	13.40-13.55 17.00-17.15	Four	Mosesgeh village, Berd region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	—
	10.55-11.05		Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	14.50-15.20		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	16.00-16.15		Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
12 May	12.20-12.30 15.40-15.50	One	Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or close to fire point areas.

14 May	01.40-01.55	Four	Giziloba village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	10.45-11.00		Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Gorgan villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	17.00-17.05		Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
17 May	09.30-09.35 11.05-11.15	Three	Ashagi Abdulrahmanli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
18 May	00.20-00.30 01.40-01.55		Chayli and Qiziloba villages, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
19 May	02.00- 02.20	One	Javahirli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
20 May	04.15-04.20	One	Unknown heights, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
24 May	21.00-21.20	One	Ashagi Seyidbayli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
25 May	00.20-00.30	One	Javahirli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and Machine gun	—
26 May	08.45-08.55	Four	Paravakar village, Ijevan region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	—
	08.50-08.55		Berkaber village, Ijevan region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	—
27 May	01.45-02.05 02.40-02.55		Chileburt and Chayli villages, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
28 May	13.10-13.15 14.10-14.20	Three	Yarimja and Chileburt villages, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	13.30-13.45		Unknown heights, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
31 May	10.30-10.45	Four	Unknown heights, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	11.35-11.50		Goyarkh village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	23.40-23.58		Sarijali and Javahirli villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

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Security Council

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25 May 2010

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Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the deputy representative of China on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 25 May 2010 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of China stating that Mr. Wang Min has been appointed deputy representative of China on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

10-40639 (E) 160610

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Security Council

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15 June 2010

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Letter dated 15 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you herewith a concept paper for the Security Council debate on children and armed conflict to be held on 16 June 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Claude **Heller**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations

10-40672 (E) 150610

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Annex to the letter dated 15 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Concept note for the Security Council open debate on children and armed conflict to be held on 16 June 2010

Since 1999, the Security Council has repeatedly signalled its engagement on the issue of children and armed conflict. This has been clearly indicated by the adoption of seven thematic resolutions on children and armed conflict and a series of annual open debates coinciding with the annual report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict. Bearing in mind this unprecedented commitment of the Council, the Mexican presidency of the Council proposes to hold an open debate on 16 June 2010 chaired at the ministerial level.

Security Council resolutions 1261 (1999), 1314 (2000), 1379 (2001), 1460 (2003), 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005) firmly place children on the peace and security agenda of the Council and strengthen collective action for child protection in armed conflict. Last August, the Council reiterated its commitment to children in armed conflict with the adoption of resolution 1882 (2009), which further strengthened the framework for child protection by opening the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General to include perpetrators that engage in patterns of sexual violence against children and of killing and maiming children, in addition to recruitment and use of children.

The information that is the basis of the work of the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict is derived from the Security Council's monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children. Country-level task forces led by the highest United Nations representative in the country gather and verify information for that mechanism. Timely, accurate, objective reports on violations committed and on the perpetrators of such acts, is now being routinely considered by a dedicated Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1612 (2005). The Working Group and the violations monitoring mechanism are the key elements of an innovative infrastructure for monitoring compliance and action on children and armed conflict at the level of the Council. To date, this mechanism has been implemented in the 14 country situations that are on the agenda of the Working Group.

Beyond the advances made in monitoring and reporting, genuine and tangible results have been noted on the ground. Action plans on the recruitment and use of children, as requested by the Council in its resolution 1460 (2003), are now part of a well-developed framework of dialogue with parties to conflicts to halt grave violations against children. Five action plans have been signed between the United Nations and various armed forces or groups. Over the past year, action plans have been signed with parties in the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Nepal and the Sudan, and four others are currently under discussion. Similar action plans are now being developed for use with parties responsible for sexual violence and/or killing and maiming, as requested by the Council in resolution 1882 (2009).

One of the key developments of the past months is the renewed commitment of the Council to ensure compliance with its resolutions on children and armed conflict. Through resolutions 1539 (2004) and 1612 (2005), the Council has

expressed its intention to consider imposing targeted and graduated measures against parties to conflicts who commit grave violations against children and who fail to make concrete child protection commitments and undertake plans of action to address violations. In its resolution 1882 (2009), the Council requested enhanced communication between the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict and the Council's sanctions committees. An initial step was undertaken by the sanctions committee on the Democratic Republic of the Congo in May, requesting the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to brief members of the Committee with specific information on individuals recruiting and using children. This is a groundbreaking practical step towards holding those who commit grave violations against children accountable.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict continues to undertake field trips to situations of concern. Since the last open debate in April 2009, she has visited the Sudan, Nepal, Afghanistan and Uganda. She also sent a Special Envoy to Sri Lanka. These visits contributed to opening space for dialogue with parties to the conflicts, and to strengthening cooperation between concerned Governments and the United Nations to better protect children, while ensuring implementation of the Council's relevant resolutions and the recommendations and conclusions of its Working Group.

The ninth report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict (A/64/742-S/2010/181) provides an overview of the situation of children affected by conflict and actions taken for their protection over the reporting period. For the first time, the "list of shame" names parties responsible for patterns of sexual violence and killing and maiming of children along with those responsible for child recruitment and use. It also provides us with a list of persistent violators who have been listed in the report of the Secretary-General for at least five years.

The report reviews developments in 22 situations of concern and stresses progress made as well as remaining challenges. The report also highlights the following actionable recommendations aimed at moving forward the agenda of children and armed conflict:

1. Increased dialogue with all parties to the conflict for the preparation and implementation of action plans to stop recruitment and use of children, sexual violence against children and killing and maiming of children.

2. The need to devise a continuous, stable and long-term funding structure for the implementation of the actions plans, and firm commitment from donors that adequate resources are available to national Governments, the United Nations and partners for rehabilitation and reintegration of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups.

3. Ongoing consideration by the Council to ensure compliance with its own resolutions and international norms for the protection of children by imposing targeted measures on individuals responsible for grave violations against children, including by adding these grave violations as criteria for designation by sanctions committees; incorporating child protection in their groups of experts; streamlining communication between its sanctions committees and its Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict; and ensuring that the Special Representative of the Secretary-General is invited to regularly brief the committees on specific developments and provide information on child rights violators.

4. Development of capacities in the field to document incidents and trends on killing, maiming and sexual violence against children.

5. Inclusion of child protection advisers in all United Nations peace missions, including peacekeeping, peacebuilding and political missions. Child protection concerns should be reflected in all mission planning instruments and processes, including technical assessments, review missions and reports to the Council.

6. Support by peacekeeping operations to national forces in the context of military operations should be conditional upon compliance with international humanitarian and criminal law.

7. States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child are encouraged to strengthen national and international measures for the prevention of recruitment and use of children, in particular by signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict and by translating its provisions into their national legal framework.

The proposed open debate of the Security Council represents an opportunity for the members of the Council and other Member States to express their views on the report of the Secretary-General and to highlight progress made and ways of addressing remaining challenges for this critical agenda.